THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smiths bails, Rolers for roling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Allott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollow ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hines and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

FLOUR

For Sale at the PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL, by wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.—Also, as usual, Middlings, Shipstuff, and Bran, Chopped Rye, Chopped Corn, Boulted Corn Meal, and various other Stuffs not mentioned.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1813.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.

Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

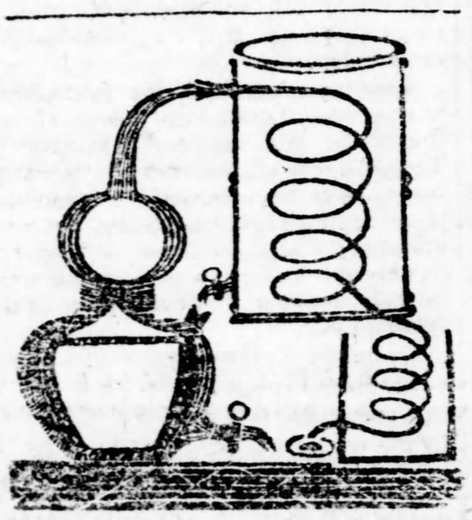
in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. ly

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 5th day of April next, the following property, viz:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and marked in the general plan of said Borough, No. 370, with the appurtenances, subject to a yearly ground rent of fifty dollars, payable to Benjamin Herr, his heirs and assigns, the property of Joshua Barnard, at the suit of Henry Buyers.

Also, all the right, title, and interest in and to a two story frame house, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, containing on Wood street 18 feet, and extending back 60 feet, adjoining John Semple, now in the occupancy of John Hodge, subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty-six dollars, the property of Andrew Galloway, at the suits of Thomas Humphreys and Joseph Liddle.

Also, a certain tract of land or piece of ground, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—by land of John Dunbar, on the north, by land of Powell, on the east, by land of John M'Cullough, on the south, and by land of Geo. Wallace, Esq. containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house, a stone barn and still house, and about thirty acres of land cleared. Taken in execution as the property of John Frichman, at the suit of Benjamin Applegate, assignee of John Perry.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, March 8, 1813.

FOR SALE.

ONE undivided third part of FOUNTAIN FURNACE and 3000 acres of Wood Land, with Ore Banks of the first quality, situate in Legonier valley, Westmoreland county; and one undivided half part of ST. JOHN'S FURNACE, and between 2 and 3000 acres of Wood Land, with Ore Banks convenient to the Furnace, situate on Indian creek, Fayette county, (Pa.) It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of the premises, as any person wishing to purchase will of course view them, and the terms of sale will be made known by the undersigned living in Connellsville, Fayette county.

JAMES RODGERS.

March 4, 1813.

TO RENT,

For one or more years,

A FARM three miles and an half from Pittsburgh—Should the whole of the Farm be too large, a part will be rented. Possession will be given the first of April next. No person need apply without being well recommended. For terms apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

Pitt township, March 10, 1813.

The Full Bred Horse

YOUNG EMPEROR,

WILL stand to cover Mares this Season, from the first of April to the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a quarter of a mile from Mr. John Means's Tavern, at Turtle creek, at the rate of Five Dollars the Season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap—and Ten Dollars for ensuring a Colt. Payment for the Season will be taken in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats at Market price, if delivered by the second week in October next; after that time, nothing but Cash will be taken. For the Single Leap, the cash must be paid at the time; and for Ensuring, when the Mare is known to be with Colt; and if the Mare is parted with, the person who owned her must pay the ensurance.

YOUNG EMPEROR,

Is a beautiful brown, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, strong and active made, and is well adapted for either saddle or draft. His sire was the imported horse Emperor, owned by Mr. Peter Brugh, and allowed to be an excellent foal getter; his dam was a colt of the imported horse Paymaster; and Young Emperor was raised by Colonel Brown, of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

A further account of his pedigree, is deemed useless, as his figure, size, and movements will recommend him to good judges.

JOHN IRWIN.

March 8, 1813.

HORSE BILLS,
HAND BILLS, BLANKS, CARDS,

And Printing in general, executed in an elegant stile, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Believing that it will render satisfaction to his readers, at least such of them as may not have had an opportunity of visiting the lines, the editor subjoins the following copy of his notes, hastily taken on his recent tour along the Niagara,

"The village of Buffalo is situated at the lower end of lake Erie, between a quarter and an half mile back from the margin from the lake. The British fort Erie, is nearly opposite and at the distance of between two and three miles, part of which is woods. Immediately below this the river Niagara forms itself, and a very considerable rapid continues for about two miles, the main channel being on the British side of the river.—Black Rock is at the foot of these Rapids near three miles from Buffalo; here the river is about half a mile wide, a flat bottomed boat or a scow is said to cross in 7 minutes. The opposite shore makes a handsome appearance, the buildings being all on the bank of the river, & the farms appeared to be cleared back about half a mile. The batteries on our side are advantageously situated, the bank very commanding, and well supplied with cannon from 32 pounders, down to 4s & 2s.

The navy yard is a short distance below Black rock, covered from the enemy by Squaw Island; a number of guns are mounted here, four vessels fitting out, which will carry from 10 to 14 guns each About 3 miles below this is the head of Grand Island, which continues 12 miles, immediately below where is another small Island, called Navy island. Schlosser, a place so called from the old French Fort which formerly stood there, is 22 miles from Buffalo, and opposite Chippewa, a small village and creek of that name on the Canada side, and half a mile below the point of Navy Island. The river is here between two and three mile wide, and a ferry has usually been kept. but great caution has to be used by the Ferrymen, to keep clear of the rapids below, which is so considerable as to render Navigation impracticable. This is also a landing place for boats, and all kind of merchandize that is carried round the falls.

The great falls of Niagara is one mile below Schlosser, half a mile above which the river begins to descend with great rapidity its bottom very rocky, with sundry small perpendicular pitches; the stream is divided by Goat island, which runs to the main pitch. This pitch is said to be 137 feet perpendicular, and is in a circular form—on the top of the fall the river is about 3-fourths of a mile in width, but becomes considerably narrower immediately, and continues a very wild current, of from a quarter to a half a mile in width to Lewistown, a distance of seven miles; being confined by perpendicular banks of about 200 feet in heith, generally covered with cedar.

At the falls is a small village called Manchester. A gristmill and some other water works are erected on the bank a few rods above the main pitch. This promises to be a place of much business.

The face of the country continues perfectly level on each side as far as Lewistown without descent, as might be expected from so great a fall in the river.—The descent from fort Schlosser to Devel's hole or whirlpool a distance of four miles, including the perpendicular falls and rapids, has agreeably to an official report made to congress in April 1808, been by correct measurement ascertained to be 320 feet, and the whole fall from lake Erie to Lake Ontario is estimated at 450. From the out let of Lake Ontario, which forms the St. Lawrence to Montreal, the descent is estimated at 200 feet making the elevation of Lake Erie above the surface of the river at Montreal 650 feet.

On the hill above Lewistown a delightfull prospect presents itself, a commanding view of the adjacent country, Lake Ontario, fort Niagara, at a distance of 7 miles, Newark, fort George, Queenston Lewiston, &c.—From Lewistown the river continues at about half a mile wide, with a deep moderate current. Fort Niagara is situated on a delightful plain, its walls on the very margin of the Lake and bank of the river, Newark a handsome village, is situated directly opposite to the fort, immediately above which stands Fort George. Queenston also a handsome village, is on the opposite shore from Lewistown, previous to the war a ferry was kept here, and the inhabitants on each side of the river in a continual habit of intimacy and traffic.

Youngstown, is one mile above Fort Niagara on the bank of the river, and half a mile above fort George. A large battery is here erected called the salt battery, mounted with 32, 18 and 6 pounders, this battery and those on Niagara fort, owing to a bend in the river, from cross fire on fort George to great advantage which was 17 times set in flames by our batteries on the 21st November last, by the assistance of their water engines the fire was extinguished.

From Niagara Garrison to Detroit, thro the Province of Upper Canada, the distance is estimated at about 255 miles and about the same distance from the falls It is estimated on the American side of the Lake at about [illegible] miles.

With respect to the forces along this lines of our side, is not becoming at the time to speak, but we are warranted in saying that they are amply sufficient to guard, protect, & to commence offensive operations against the enemy, if orders were given to that effect. It has been ascertained almost to a certainty, and is the prevailing opinion amongst men, who have had the best opportunities of information, that there does not remain more than 300 men on the Canada side, between fort Erie and fort George, their forces having been all drawn up to meet Harrison at Malden.

(Western Press.)

From a London Paper, of January 9.

Ever anxious as we are for the honor of our navy, it affords us sincere pleasure to find, that we shall, in all probability, have to record in our next, an exploit of one of our Frigates, in the old English style.

On Tuesday evening, it is asserted, the Conquestador, spoke the Belle Poule, which had a French frigate of equal force in tow. On Wednesday two frigates, supposed to be the Belle Poule and her prize, were in sight from Plymouth.—The French frigate is the same which had escaped from Havre, and lately engaged the Albicore and Helicon, of 18 guns; she afterwards fell in with the Belle Poule, commanded by Capt. Harris, when a smart action commenced, and was carried on for about an hour and an half, until having lost a considerable number killed and wounded, she struck to the British flag. Such, at least, is the substance of the Plymouth intelligence, which we have every reason to hope will be found correct.

In other times we might justly have apprehended censure for dwelling so much on a circumstance which would have been supposed to be quite in the common course of events; but, alas! the captures of the Guerrier and Macedonian have quite altered the case. The fast friends of ministry affect to make exceedingly light of those captures.—They accuse us of factious feelings in regretting them, and of injustice in attributing any part of the blame to government. Good God! that a few short months should have so altered the tone of British sentiments! Is it true, or is it not, that our navy was accustomed to hold the Americans in utter contempt? Is it true, or is it not, that the Guerrier sailed up and down the American Coast, with her name painted in large characters on her sails, in boyish defiance of Commodore RODGERS? Would any Capt. however young, have indulged such a foolish piece of vain boasting, if he had not been carried forward by the almost unanimous feeling of his associates? It is of the nature of all warm and glowing sentiments to overflow the cold limits of prudence and accurate calculation: and in war especially, confidence often creates the superiority which it assumes. Thus it was, prior to this ill-fated contest. Our sailors, breathing in the very element of victory, naturally believed themselves invincible, & were so considered by their enimies.—This opinion, dearly purchased by a thousand victories, nevertheless contained in it, together with much truth, some portion of that prejudice which we have figuratively called the *Sea "Spell,"* of our Country. To the *critics*, who quarrel with our phraseology, we have nothing to say. Let them enjoy their small, wit as they please. We maintain that the prejudice existed, and was of [illegible] benefit to our Country; and we say it fell with the flag of the Guerrier. And yet in the Guerrier's engagement much bravery was display'd; and in the Macedonian's both bravery and nautical skill: but the contest, in both instances, was exceedingly unequal. The American ships were superior in number of men–in number and size of guns–in length–in breadth—and, what was of still greater consequence, in that height, which gave their Cannon a more deadly range over the British decks.

All this is known; but was it not known before? Had the American frigates never been in English ports?—Were not their dimensions, and every thing about them, matter of notoriety to all persons conversant with sea affairs?—Certainly they were; but the national elevation of sentiment led us to think light of these advantages, compared with the skill, and spirit, and habit of victory which distinguished the British navy. For our own part, we own, that we always thought highly of the seamenship of a nation descended from the same parent stock with ourselves, and inheriting the same restless activity of maritime enterprize; an activity which has penetrated into every sea, and almost every port on the globe. We remembered that,

When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of War.

We knew besides, that these ships. and these seamen, were commanded in several instances by excellent officers, men of modest merit and cool bravery. In our Paper of October 29, will be found the following passage:—"*Although we may not have much to fear from such braggarts as RODGERS, let us beware of what may be done by officers, like DE-*

CATUR, or ISAAC HULL." Whilst we were penning this sentence on the 28th of October, for publication on the following morning, we certainly did not suppose that Capt. Carden had been employed on the same day in recording the surrender of the Macedonia to this very Decatur; yet singular as the coincidence may appear, the Gazette of last Tuesday proves that such was the fact. We however, knew the characters of the officers whom we named; and we were not desirous that an opportunity should be afforded to them, to display their talents at our expense.

This is the blame which we do lay at the door of Government, not, indeed, of that particular department to which the execution of nautical details falls, but of the Government in general—that when Mr. Madisons's mad proclamation of war seem to invite them to crush the American navy at a blow, they did not eagerly embrace the offer; that they did not annihilate by anticipation the fame of Hull and Decatur, and hundreds of others whom it is to be feared their example will animate to daring exploits Like quel physicians the ministers have cured us of that salutary delusion which insured triumph to our fleets; we are taught to think less highly of ourselves, and more highly of our enemies:

Er demptus per vim mentis gratissimus error.

To what has this been owing? Not, in our opinion, to the ministers having been surprised by the war—not to their having too small a force on the station; but to that deep-rooted vice in their policy, a love for half measures—a fear to lift up their minds to the lofty height on which they stand—an absolute abhorrence of great and decisive operations.——The friends of ministers said that the war came upon them unexpectedly: we never said so. As little did we state, that no formal or general order to sink, burn and destroy, was given to our admiral; but we asserted, that that was not his grand object; that it was not the object to which he was directed to bend his unremitting endeavours; that no premeditated plan was adopted for the destruction of the American navy. The Americans themselves expected it. They discountenanced the augmentation of their marine, as an idle expense. The face of affairs has changed.

Honors, triumphs, gold medals, allotments of money are lavished on the naval heroes. Ships of the line are laid down upon the stocks. A frigate is commissioned and given to the 1st lieutenant of the Constitution. Fresh spirit is communicated to the privateers, already sufficiently destructive. The example is caught up and re-echoed by our enemies in every other part of the world: and it is not improbable that the length of the Belle Poule's action—if it be such as has been represented—may have been owing to a desire on the part of the French sailors, to emulate the Constitution and the United States.

Late as it is, we do earnestly hope that our ministers will yet bend their exertions to this point. Their blockade of the Chesapeake and Delaware is something. It shews that they are awakening to a sense of the national disgrace. We spoke our fair sentiments on this subject at the time of the first defeat; but they were unheeded. A second thunder clap produced the blockade. We do not wish a third to happen for the sake of accelerating the ministerial movements.

The following interesting Letter from the Honorable James Lloyd, one of the Senators in the Congress of the U. S. from Massachusetts, is copied from the Boston Gazette of last Thursday.

[Relf's Gazette.]

Washington, Feb. 24, 1813.

DEAR SIR—

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 18th inst. on the subject of the impressment of American seamen. I can only state my belief, that the number of of cases which are alledged to have occurred, is both extremely erroneous and exaggerated.

This opinion is founded on the strongest convictions of my understanding, arising as well from observation and inquiry for some years past, as from the information you give me of the testimony which has already been taken by the Committee of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and the absence within the circle of my knowledge, of any evidence to an extended degree of a decisive nature, and of a different character.

I was in active Mercantile business from 1793 to 1807, and the proprietor of navigation for those fourteen years, I believe without intermission; and to my recollection there was not a single seaman or passenger taken from any vessel belonging to me, or in which I was interested.

I have been in public life in the National Government nearly five years:—during this time, while at home, I have never received an application from a parent, brother or relative of an impressed American seamen, to engage my attention for his relief——nor have I, while at Washington, where the calls upon me from my Commercial Constituents have been both constant and numerous, been requested to attend to, or have had made known to me directly——the impressment of more than three American Citizens.

These circumstances connected with the knowledge that Massachusetts furnishes one third part of the tonnage of the Union, and a proportionate number of its seamen, afford to my mind "*confirmation strong, nearly as proof from holy writ*," of the correctness of the opinion expressed at the beginning of this letter, that the number of impressed native American seamen in the British service has been both extremely misstated and exaggerated. It has been made a theme of party clamor, and party odium, and has been loudly urged by those who have the least knowledge and the smallest interest in the subject.

On this topic I know not that I can better convey to you my sentiments than by communicating some observations having a relation to it, and which are part of those I had made in a debate upon the bill to raise an additional military force of 25,000 men.——We have in the Senate, no *Reporter*, or *Stenographer*, and they therefore have probably never before escaped beyond the portal of the Senate Chamber.—On that occasion I remarked that,

"For the impressment of seamen, about the established principle of which no difference exists between the two Countries, for G. Britain expressly disclaims the right to impress into her service, *bona-fide* American Citizens, the people of the U. S. would not zealously support the war.

"If G. B. did claim and exercise the right to impress into her service the real, *bona-fide* native Citizens of the United States, an interminable war with her, or with all the nations of the Earth, if it could not be otherwise prevented, might be alike just, necessary and commendable.

"The ocean, for the use of the great family of mankind, should own no chartered priviliges. In time of Peace, or neutrality, while abstaining from injury to others, it should be free as air to all who navigate it, and the impressment of a native American Citizen, innocent of Crime, owing no primary or paramount allegiance, and prosecuting a lawful Commerce in a vessel of his own Country, is, as it respects the individual, and as it regards an infringement of right, as gross a violation as if he were arrested, torn and transported into slavery from his paternal roof, or domestic altar.

"But this principle, I repeat, G. B. does not contend for, and when a violation has been committed, she offers immediately to restore the sufferer. In point of principle, therefore, there is nothing at issue between the two Governments. It is the practice only that is complained of—a practice outrageous in its character in some instances, & which ought to be arrested, and which, with fair and impartial views towards the two belligerents, and an honest disposition to give them a successful effect, can be speedily accomplished—and respecting which, the present secretary of state has already declared he could have made an arrangement both "*honorable & advantageous*" to the U. States; but until the effort to do this be made, fairly, honorably, and above board, without petulance or irritation, the people of the U. S. will neither approve the war, nor recruit the armies.

They will not subject themselves to privations and poverty to shelter renegado deserters, nor to sanctify customhouse protections, frequently, the evidence of nothing but falsehood, gross and palpable of those issuing from the father of lies—which extend the mantle of Nationality with equal facility over the exported Patriots of other Countries as over the Native Citizens of our own——which have systematized nothing but the habit and price of perjury in the lowest walks of life, and exposed the real indigenous seamen of the U. States, by inviting wrongs upon them from the impress of the frauds with which they have attempted to shield the worthless deserters from their own Counry in the hour of its greatest peril and distress."

"For men of this class, and for objects of this description, the people of the U. S. will not willingly support a war, at least not until they find their fair offers of Peace are rejected, or spurned at, and that no alternative remains for them, but a tame submission to injury, or a vigorous prosecution of the war however rashly commenced, or impotently conducted."

This, my dear sir, is the information I possess, and such are the sentiments I have heretofore advanced, and still entertain, on the subject to which you have alluded.

I am always with sentiments
of great regard and respect,
your friend and obedient servant,
JAMES LLOYD.

Hon. T. A. Perkins, Boston.

LIST OF ACTS,

Passed at the second session of the 12th Congress.

An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of Postage.

An act increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and others of the army, and for other purposes.

An act making an appropriation to defray the expenses incurred under an act, entitled, "An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the U. States;" and the act entitled, "An act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, passed the 28th of Feb. 1795."

An act concerning the district & territorial judges of the U. States.

An act directing the secretary of the treasury to remit fines, forfeitures & penalties, in certain cases.

An act to increase the Navy of the U. States.

An act approving of the report of the Commissioners appointed by the secretary at War, to ascertain and settle the exterior line of the public land at W. Point in the state of N. York.

An act authorising the President of the U. S. to establish post routs, in certain cases.

An act providing for navy pensions, in certain cases.

An act making certain partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

An act in addition to the act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods.

An act supplementary to the act entitled, "An act for the more perfect organization of the Army of the United States."

An act in addition to the act, entitled, "An act to raise an additional military force," and for other purposes.

An act authorising the admission, under certain circumstances, of vessels owned by Citizens of the United States of America, with their Cargoes from British Ports, beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

An act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

An act confirming certain claims in the district of Vincennes.

An act to raise 10 additional Companies of Rangers.

An act for the relief of John Binnion.

An act for the relief of the Bible Society of Philadelphia.

An act giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the Illinois (Ter.)

An act to authorise and empower the President and managers of the Washington turnpike Company of the state of Maryland, when organized, to extend & make their turnpike to or from George Town, in the District of Columbia, thro' the said district to the line thereof.

An act better to provide for the supplies of the army of the U. S. and for the accountability of persons entrusted with the same.

An act giving further time to purchasers of public land to complete their payments.

An act authorising the discharge of D. Updike from his imprisonment.

An act for the relief of Susanna Wiley.

An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the U. States.

An act to continue in force for a limited time, the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the Commerce and seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary powers!

An act rewarding the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, and the crew of the Wasp.

An act further to prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia.

An act giving further time for registering claims to land in the eastern and western districts of the (Ter.) of Orleans, now state of Louisiana.

An act vesting in the President of the U. S. the power of retaliation.

An act for the relief of John Dixon & John Murray.

An act for the relief of Reuben Atwater.

An act to impose a duty on the importation of Iron Wire.

An act to establish certain Post roads in the state of Louisiana.

An act for the relief of Royal Converse.

An act authorising the issuing of treasury notes, for the service of the year 1813.

An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act directing the secretary of the treasury to remit certain fines, penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.

An act authorising the appointment of additional officers in the respective territories of the United States.

An act making provision for an additional number of general officers.

An act, in addition to an act, regulating the post office establishment.

An act for the relief of John Redfield, junr.

An act to encourage vaccination.

An act supplementary to an act entitled, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurections, and repel invasion," and to repeal the act now in force for those proposes, and to increas the pay of volunteer and militia corps.

An act for the relief of Jared Shattuck,

An act authorising a loan for a sum not exeeeding sixteen millions of dollars

Resolutions, relative to the brilliant achievements of captain Hull, Decatur, Jones, and Lieut. Elliot.

An act making appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, for 1813.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Army of the U. States, for 1813.

An act for giving further time for delivering the evidence in support of claims to land in the Missouri territory &c.

An act declaring the consent of congres to an act of the Legislature of Georgia. &c.

An act for the relief of Ingraham, Phoenix and Nixen.

An act authorising the secretary of the treasury to cause to be issued new certificates of registry.

An act to alter the time of holding the district courts of New-York and Massachusetts.

Resolution, authorising the President to cause to be prepared and laid before congress a system of military Discipline for the infantry of the Army of the U. States.

An act makiug appropriations for alterations and repairs in the capital.

An act suplimentary to the act For increasing the Navy of the United Statate.

An act to encourage the destruction of armed vessels of the enemy, in the waters of the U. States.

Resolution of thanks to the officers & crew of the Constitution, for the victory over the Java.

An act for the organization of the staff of the United States.

An act for the relief of Louis Chacherie.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Lapsey, deceased.

An act for the relief of Washington Lee.

SAVANNAH, MARCH 2, 1813.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Editor of the Republican has been politely favored with the sight of an extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's, to his friend in this City, dated, February 28th, 1813, which states, that the Tennessee troops, and those under Colonel Smith, have returned from an expedition against the Indians, which they defeated. They took from them 100 horses, a great many cattle, and some prisoners, having killed 20, some say 60, and burnt the Lotchaway Town, and several small Indian Towns. Our loss is 1 killed and 7 wounded. To night's southern Mail, will, no doubt, put us in possession of the particulars of this battle.

Since the above was in Type, a gentleman arrived in this place, direct from Camp Pinckney, who belonged to the detachment sent against the Indians in E. Florida, from whom the following information is derived.

On Wednesday, 3d ult. the army left Camp Pinckney, and arrived at Payne's Town on the 9th—surprised it, killed 15 Indians, wounded 7, and burnt the Town. They then proceeded to Bow Leg's town—destroyed it; but killed nor took any Indians—it being abandoned before they arrived. The day following they returned to the first town they had destroyed, and encamped. There they were attacked by about (it is suppose) 200 Indians & ********; the action was kept up on both sides, one hour and a half, when the Indians and ******** were charged and dispersed with considerable loss, The detachment destroyed about 350 houses, and took 300 horses, but, owing to want of provender, about 150 of them perished on the way. All the Indian settlements are completely destroyed. The loss of our army was one killed and seven wounded—some horses were lost and some killed.

This detachment, in the first action, was between 240 and 250 strong, consisting of Col. Williams' regiment, from E. Tennessee, & volunteers from this state—they were all mounted. On the day after the first engagement, they were reinforced by a detachment of regulars, commanded by Col. Smith, which were the only troops of that description in the detachment.

BALTIMORE, *March* 11.

MORE PROOF

Of the revocation of the Berlin & Milan DECREES.

The ship William Wilson, Hancock, master, and American vessel belonging to this port returning in ballast from Lisbon, on the 30th of December last, off the Western Isles after a chase of 24 hours was captured by the *French Frigate* Le Gloire and Honeur, Capt. Roussia who took out the crew and after braking open capt. Hancock's writing desk, and all the trunks, and robbing the vessel and men of the most valuable articles *Scuttled and sunk the ship.* The crew of the William Wilson, were in the first instance treated with great kindness by the French, who used every art to induce them to enter into their service, but on finding their endeavors unavailing, they treated the Americans with great severity, giving them only half the allowance usually given to the British prisoners.

Such is the treatment we receive from the subjects of "His Majesty the Emperor," who pretends to be at peace with us, and whose ministers have certified to our government that his obnoxious decrees have been reperled so far as relates to the United States. But the National Intelligencer now informs us the French Government have treated ours with duplicity; and every unprejudiced citizen must believe that our government ought to have known this long since.

MORE FRENCH DUPLICITY

From the letter of Capt. Hudson, of the Fair American, published in this days Gazette and the information of capt Hancock, of the William Wilson, published yesterday, it appears, that "His imperial majesty the Emperor," has given orders to prevent the Americans from trading to Lisbon or Cadiz; although such trade is not contrary to the laws of the United States, or the laws of nations. His imperial majesty thus undertakes to *Legislat for us*, and to punish such of our citizens as disobeys his decrees by destroying their property—It will be recollected that our president, in a very *animated* message, recommended to congress to prohibit the same trade—This is a curious coincidence which some may think not merely accidential.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 13.

The refusal of the late Congress to pass the necessary laws for raising the taxes necessary for the support of this *hopeful* war, and their anxiety to shift the responsibility from their own to the shoulders of the next Congress (which will, in many instances, be composed of a different set of men) proves, that although they have precipitated the nation into a war, they had not the firmness to do that which every principle of duty, honor and justice required of them. They have left the public treasury almost in a state of bankruptcy, and meanly shrunk from their duty, and left their successors to do that which was *their* bounden duty to do.—How long this nation is to be cursed with such legislators, remains for the people to determine.

[*Winchester Gaz.*

Latest from Sacket's Harbor.

Extract of a letter dated Sacket's Harbor, March 1.

I have received yours of the 9th ult. I would have wrote by the mail before this but while I was in the post office the Alarm Gun was fired, and I had to repair to quarters, for we thought the enemy was coming, as they intended to make an attack here in order to destroy the shipping—the deserters that came over say they have 4000 men, and 1500 Indians, the women and children were ordered out of the village 2 days ago, we muster 3000 men and it will take 10,000 men to carry this place—we sleep with our Cloaths and Boarding Belts on, and are all ready at a moments warning."

Extract of a letter from Sacket's Harbor dated first of March.

"You have no doubt heard ere this reaches you, many rumours of the British having it in contemplation to attack the shipping at this place. From the report of deserters who come in daily, it is pretty generally believed that such is their intentions; the inhabitants of this and the different surrounding villages have generally moved into the interior of the country and every means are taking to prevent surprize and to give them a suitable reception. The militia are pouring in daily—the spirit which has so long slept seems at length to be roused. Captain Forsyth and col. M'Clure of your city, who commanded the United States' volunteers, marched in here a few days ago

"The defence of this place is entrusted to col. Macomb, a spirited, intelligent and active young officer."

ALBANY, Saturday evening 9 o'clock.

From Cook's Journal.

Two gentlemen have just arrived from Sacket's Harbor, which place they left on Thursday last, inform, that Gen Dearborn arrived there on Wednesday—that the place was becoming quite formidable by the arrival of troops daily; the fears of invasion had somewhat subsided The British were also very formidable at Kingston. Whether an attack would be made was yet doubted.

To no measure of the federal administration of Washington, did that of Mr. Jefferson evince a more deadly hostility to than the naval establishment. No argument or entreaty could prevail upon the democratic members of Congress to progress in the gradual system they found in operation. The federalists were all that their partiality for a navy originated in pride—in a wish to imitate England—that a navy was a useless appendage of power, &c. &c. In vain was it represented to them that a country possessing numerous exposed seaport towns—the expences of whose government was wholly collected off of commerce ought to possess a naval force sufficient to protect these, and warned, that unless we had it, the first act of hostility of any foreign government would be to cut off our resources by destroying our commerce.—They substituted the miserable gun-boat system! against which every seaman lifted his voice, and which no man of any extensive knowledge, out of the government, but Tom Paine, openly advocated, and but few in the government, but its originator and the members from those states where little or no knowledge of these affairs exist. Upwards of two millions of dollars were squandered upon this system. A British fleet is now and has been for some time, high up in the Chesapeake, affording a good opportunity to test their utility—still we hear nothing of the two hundred gun-boats!—Thanks to the recent gallantry of the remains of the little federal navy, the current is turned, and government appears determined now to begin what ought to be finished.

A letter from Rome, dated March 3, says—"We are anxiously expecting intelligence from Sacket's Harbour. The last report was, that 5000 British had commenced their march from Kingston, and proceeded 12 miles. The militia were ordered for 30 miles round on St.

Sunday last, since when we have received no intelligence."

The above is confirmed by a letter from a navy officer at Sacket's Harbour, under date of the 26th ult.

N. Y. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Ogdensburg, dated the 25th of February, to a gentleman in this city.

"Ere you receive this, you will have heard of the attack made by the British on this place, on the morning of the 22d. As is frequently the case, your informant may be of an exaggerated or imperfect nature, which induces me, having witnessed the whole, to give you this circumstantial account.

"On Monday previous to the hour of 7, my servant entered my room to inform me the British were coming across. I immediately arose, and could perceive from my chamber windows, two companies, one containing about 150 men, crossing above the village, the other of about double that force, coming immediately from Prescott, directing their course for the lower part of our village, this being the most vulnerable point.

"The first mentioned party advanced within rifle-shot of Forsyth's fortifications but were obliged to retreat with some loss, while the other succeeded in getting possession of the village, after a feeble opposition on our part; our cannon was froze fast, so as to be of little or no use, and were surrendered after two or three shot being fired; our loss in killed does not amount to more than three or four, and perhaps double the number wounded.

"The enemy acknowledge but eight killed and forty wounded, some of which are since dead. The public loss on this occasion is very great—say two beautiful long twelve pounders taken with Burgoyne—two Bras 9's,—two 6's, N. York manufacture; two iron 6's and three iron 4's; nearly one thousand stand of arms; an immence quantity of provisions, &c.

"The individual loss has also been very considerable, many houses were deserted, rifled of every thing, those who had the confidence to remain on the premises suffered in small proportion.——They took from the stores, provisions, gunpowder, teas, rifle guns, brimstone, &c. to the amount of nearly $ 2500, for which they promised to pay, having frequently asserted their intention to respect private property. Our loss in prisoners were about 60, myself among the number but with a great deal of difficulty and expostulation on my part, was permited to remain on parole, which was a fortunate circumstance in securing my property from the general distruction.

"After they had possession of the artillery and magazines, they sent a flag to Capt. Forsyth to surrender his fortress, to which peremptorily refused, prefer[red] a retreat, which he effected from the west of the garrison, circuituously by Bridge Fords house, and proceeded on to Black Lake, without loosing a man.

"I think it almost unnecessary to mention that the enemy burnt all the barracks with the two schooners, Niagara and Dolphin. As soon as the British were in possession of the village, the river appear'd as though all Canada was let loose, the rabble flocked over in such abundance."

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *March* 26, 1813.

BOROUGH ELECTION.

The following gentlemen were on Saturday last elected Borough Officers for the ensuing year.

Burges—Dr. Geo Stevenson.

Town Council—James Ross, Oliver Ormsby, Thomas Cromwell, John Woods, Ebenezer Denny, James O'Hara, John Darragh, John Wilkins, John Scull, Anthony Beelen, Robert Magee, George Shiras, and William Hays.

The Trustees of the corporation of St. Louis, have represented to the Gov. of that territory, that the hostile Indians of the Mississippi and the British traders intend making a descent on that place early in the spring, and requesting the Gov. to order out the militia to protect them.

From the Freeman's Chronicle, printed at Franklinton, (Ohio) March 12, 1813.

General Harrison and suite arrived here on Wednesday from the Rapids.—The General, we understand, is going to Cincinnati. The object of his present tour, is to organize the army intended for the spring campaign.

The present visit of General Harrison to this part of the country, was totally unexpected to the people here, although we are authorised to say it has been contemplated by the General for some weeks past, and was known among his officers. It has excited much public curiosity, and many think strange that the commander should leave the army at such a time as the present. A moment's reflection would prevent any astonishment on the subject. General Harrison's army has dwindled to a number entirely inefficient for the original object of the campaign. Thousands of the militia have already left him, and the term of service of the remainder will shortly expire.—New drafts have been made in Kentucky and Ohio to supply these deficiencies; but we all know how extremely tardy are our military operations in this state at present, and with what sluggishness and apparent indifference many of our militia officers proceed to comply with the requisitions of the law. It is necessary that some *impetus* should be given to their exertions; and we sincerely trust that the presence and energy of General Harrison may have the effect to awaken a spirit of activity and patriotism among the militia, and thus revive the drooping hopes of the western country.

The General's leaving camp at this time is therefore highly necessary; and can be of no manner of injury to the remaining part of the army, as the fort at the Rapids is equal, as respects strength and convenience, to any in America, and amply sufficient for any defensive operations. No movement of the enemy, however, can take place at present—the roads are utterly impassable, and the lake is full of broken ice.

It is folly to indulge the fears of many, and despair of General Harrison's success. He will gather strength from the recent adventitious defeat; and he must inevitably succeed, unless the people of the western country are lost to every sense of honor and interest. Should the campaign ultimately fail, as some marplots have predicted, what would be the consequence to this country? It needs not the spirit of divination to particularize the horrid concomitants—nor need the people of Ohio be told that their lives and property would be in imminent danger.

OGDENSBURG, (taken by the British) is a handsome village in the state of N. York, situate on the river St. Lawrence, in the county of St. Lawrence—it contains about 70 houses, and is the place of holding the courts of that county.—It is 212 miles from Albany.

Departed this life on the 10th inst. about 6 o'clock P. M. General *Thomas Meason*, of Union Town Pa. who arrived last week, having by exposure on his journey taken a violent cold, which caused his death.

The standing of this gentleman in the circle of his acquaintance was highly respectable. In his deportment as a member of the community none was more circumspect. As a professional character in the courts of justice his services and talents placed him high in confidence. His rank in the militia of his state furnished additional marks of respect, and there are few taken from the endearing relations and duties of son, husband, father and friend, with an equal measure of gref. His worth can only be estimated by those who are acquainted with the various ways in which he rendered himself useful in society.

(Fed. Rep.)

FOR EMIGRANTS.

Mr. SCULL,

"*Hills are green a great way off*," is an old saying, yes, and a true saying.—I have from circumstances of residence been obliged for many years to observe the hordes of emigrants who have travelled through the western parts of Pennsylvania, to settle in the "state of Ohio"—or "on Congress lands"—or on lands "down the river," to use their language.

Though pleased at observing enterprise, and gratified at the prospect of the pathless wild becoming the habitation of man, I have often lamented the infatuation which induced people to progress *unnaturally*—to pass by all that was the real object of their wishes, and still viewing "*Hills which are green a great way off*," seek the most distant unknown land, and plunge into the bosom of a desert, rather than gradually approach its confines, as prudence and necessity might direct. I have at such times asked the head of the emigrant family, "why not "buy land in this country when you can "procure it on as easy terms as you can "down the river?" The answer uniformly was, "We hear such a great "name of the new state—we can raise "so much corn there with so little la-"labour," &c. &c. and I generally found that a fatal propensity to go beyond the bounds of civilization influenced, and that to his eye all "*Hills were green which were a great way off.*" To some emigrants who seemed to possess more intelligence and less prejudice than is common, I have ventured to suggest the considerations of health, and the advantages of local position, as balanced against fertility of soil, and exemplified my remarks by reference to Pittsburgh, its manufactories, market, &c as was natural to a man living on a farm within daily reach of that market; but still I met with the same reply, if not in words, in substance. All remarks on the superior benefits resulting to industry by cultivating lands within 15 or even within 50 miles of Pittsburgh, on or convenient to any of the waters communicating with it, were thrown away. It is, however, latterly observable, that this mania is now working its own cure, and will soon cease. Persons accustomed to the oak, chesnut and hickory timbered land of the eastern parts of Pennsylvania, and the advantages of the Philadelphia market, begin to discover, that if they remove to the westward, they ought to settle as near as possible to *Pittsburgh*, because it is the *next best market in America*, (a few of the cities on the Atlantic excepted) and from its rapid increase in wealth and population which bids fair to rival those cities, offers every inducement to encourage the cultivation of lands in its neighbourhood; because they can get a liberal price in *cash* for all their superfluous stock and produce, and can acquire land of superior fertility to that they before owned *at as low, or a less price than lands in Ohio cost.* Without noticing the *diarrhœa* and *fever* which rages ever spring and fall in the country low down the Ohio, and is unknown here, emigrants now reflect before they decide on the place of their permanent residence, and where reasoning and common sense rules, they know that the words *good and cheap* are to be considered as relative terms, to be compared with those of *moderate and dear*, in order to distinguish their appropriate acceptations.—To explain more fully, I will notice the sentiments of a shrewd German farmer, wise from experience, who emigrated some years since from this neighbourhood to the Miami, and with whom I lately conversed. Led away by rumour and sound, he became disgusted with his hilly farm, off which by unceasing industry he raised his family and daily bettered his circumstances, and went into the state of Ohio, and purchased a rich and excellent section of land at two dollars per acre. The land exceeded his expectations. Two years after it was cleared, he raised 100 bushels of Indian corn and 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, and no man was more happy. His Allegh'y county farm was viewed with contempt. But at length he discovered his error—he was many hundred miles from the principal market, (New-Orleans) he was obliged to *barter* his produce for goods, most of which he did not need, charged at an advance of 100 per cent. beyond the Pittsburgh price, and after taking into consideration the losses sustained by flies, grubs, locusts, deer, hogs and squirrels, his wheat did not average 30 bushels per acre, and so his other crops in proportion, and for that, he did not receive within one-third of the price at Pittsburgh, so that the profits of his most luxurious harvest, never equalled those of his former farm in the vicinity of a market, *where the cash price of produce bore affinity to the quality of the land and the labour employed in cultivation.* The value of each farm he tested by comparison of price of land and produce. To add to his calamities, his family was visited by the sickness which there attends each season, and by death. He has at last returned to his native hills, to recruit his health and his pockets, and recommends to his neighbours, to *enquire the price of produce before they fix a value on land, or leave the vicinity of a regular and encreasing market without previous ample and liberal enquiries and unprejudiced calculations*—and reminds them that "*all hills are green a great way off.*"

The season has commenced when families moving from the eastward generally pass through Pittsburgh in search of "*cheap and good*" land, and adverting to the country west of this—the war which exists there—the past events of the war, and those which from a review of the past may be anticipated in future. I have been induced to make these few hasty remarks—use them as you please.

A FARMER.

Pitt township, Allegheny county,
Penn. March 22, 1813.

VINCENNES, March 8.

It again becomes our duty to record the melancholy newsof the murder of 3 more of our fellow citizens by the Indians.—On Sunday last, one man was killed about 20 miles below this place in the Illinois territory, and on Wednesday last two were killed on the Embarras river, about seven or eight miles from this place. The latter two were out on militia duty, and were killed within a short distance of the fort, they were each tomahawk, and scalped. We have not learned the name of but one of these person killed, he was by the name of Francis Woodhouse. In the course of the present week there has not been less than 15 or 20 horses stolen from the neighborhood.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HENRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

WHISKEY.

SETH GROSVENOR,

At Mr. Morrow's Tavern, Wood street, will pay CASH for Whiskey, delivered immediately.

ALSO,

For a few Barrels Peach Brandy.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1812.

TO RENT.

A Convenient Brick House in the Diamond, adjoining Mr. Ball's Tavern. It will suit either for a Store or a private family.

Apply to

JAMES ADAMS.

Pittsburgh, March 22, 1813.

TO BE RENTED.

The lower part of the Masonic Hall in Wood Street, with a large and convenient Cellar under the same—by the year.

Possession will be given on the first day of April.

For terms enquire either of
GEO. ROBINSON, Esq.
JOHN GORMAN,
HENRY BAIRD, or,
ROBERT GRAHAM,

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has removed his school to *Mr. G. Cochran's* house in Market near Second street.

He takes this opportunity of presenting his first employers with his respectful acknowledgment, for having afforded him the means of evincing his steadiness and abilities in his line; and he pledges himself that his future exertions shall continues to entitle him to the public patronage.

JOHN C. BREVOST.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1813.

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE AND LOT,

LATE The property of Mansfield Banton, deceased, situated in 5th street, next door to Major Stewart's tavern. The Lot is 60 feet fronting on 5th street, by 130 feet deep, with a two story frame house, finished in the best manner, with a kitchen, smoke house and stable, together with a handsome garden, and choice collection of fruit trees. For terms apply to

GEO. MILTENBERGER, or
JAMES BROWN,

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813. tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of *William Cunningham, Stonecutter, deceased*, are requested to make payment on or before the first of July, (as no longer time will be given; and all those having demands against said estate, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM WATSON, *Sen.*
WILLIAM WATSON, *Stonecutter.* } *Ex'rs.*

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1813.

STOP THE THIEF!

WAS Stolen on the night of the 22d out of the Stable of the subscriber living in St. Clair Township, Allegheny County, about nine miles from Pittsburgh, a dirty Grey coloured horse, about sixteen hands and an half high, six years old this spring, is a natural pacer, is a little stiff in the off side hind leg, shod all round—has no other particular marks.

I will give Ten dollars reward for securing the Horse, so that the owner may get him, and for prosecuting the thief to conviction; or five dollars and reasonable expenses for the Horse alone.

CASPER MATES.

March 24, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

TO RENT,

THE STORE adjoining Mr. GRAHAM's Tavern, at the corner of Wood and Water Streets. It has been occupied by Mr. George Sutton, for some years, and is well known to be an excellent stand for business. Possession can be had the first of April. For terms apply to Mr. GRAHAM, Innkeeper.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS.
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the Taylor trade, named THOMAS ROSS, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: took with him a variety of clothing. A handsome reward will be given to whoever will deliver said Apprentice to the subscriber.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

March 16, 1813.

DESERTION.

DESERTED from Captain J. Wallace's company, on the 20th December last, OWEN MERIDITH, aged 28 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion; and JACOB HESS, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion. Whoever takes up said deserters and delivers them to any Officer of the United States Army, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, or Five Dollars for either.

JOEL FERREE, *Lieut. Col*
1st Regt. 2d. D. P. M.

Miami Rapids. Feb. 26, 1813.

FOR SALE.
A Negro Girl,

who has upwards of 12 years to serve.—Is accustomed to house work. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 9, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

FOR SALE.

ONE undivided third part of FOUNTAIN FURNACE and 3000 acres of Wood Land, with Ore Banks of the first quality, situate in Legonier valley, Westmoreland county; and one undivided half part of ST. JOHN'S FURNACE, and between 2 and 3000 acres of Wood Land, with Ore Banks convenient to the Furnace, situate on Indian creek, Fayette county, (Pa.) It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of the premises, as any person wishing to purchase will of course view them, and the terms of sale will be made known by the undersigned living in Connellsville, Fayette county.

JAMES RODGERS.

March 4, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

Journeymen Saddlers,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*

for the Bridgeport Glass Company

August 6th, 1812.

PITTSBURGH SILVER PLATE

MANUFACTORY,

Third between Market and Wood streets near the Hay Scales.

HAZLETON, COLBY & CO.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the

SILVER PLATING BUSINESS

In this place, where they manufacture and intend to keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Mounting, *&c.*

They also intend to manufacture and keep for sale Tinn'd Stirrups and Bridle Bitts.

From a perfect knowledge of their profession, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from any parts of the U. States thankfully received and punctually attended to by Messrs. *Sutton & McNickle*, at their wholesale ware house, on the bank of the Monongahela, between Market and Wood streets, who are duly commissioned for the execution of all orders for any articles in the above line.

***One or two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1813. 3m

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of John Niblow, on the premises; or Wm. Wilkins, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

J. P. & J. W SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR. ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds*. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

GEORGE ROGERS.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same, that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote toall pulmonic compiaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. Skelton, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Sketches Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana—by Major Amos Stoddard.

Traits of Nature—by Miss Burney, a novel.

Calamities of Authors, including some Inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters—by I. D'Israeli.

History of the Countess of C——, who was confined in a dungeon under ground, by her unrelenting husband, whom she saw but *once* during her imprisonment of *nine* years, in which course of time she frequently suffered the severity of extreme *hunger, thirst* and *cold*. But happily, a few days before the tyrant's death, he discovered the secret of her subterraneous abode to a friend; from which she was soon after released by her *parents*—from the French of Madame de Genlis.

Chesterfield, Traverstie, or School for Modern Manners; embellished with six caricatures, engraved from original drawings—by Rowlandson.

February 12, 1813.

ORIGINAL, PATENT AND *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from headache, pains in the back, lassitude etc.—If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

Daniel Conn.

Airquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomack, giddinesr, etc. which has troubled me for some time.

I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. Collins.

Baltimore, July 13. 1810.

LEE'S

Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in histhroat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms, I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's worm destroying lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

Thomas Peters.

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnston.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.

Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.

Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and iruptions.

Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.

Lee's Eye water.

Lee's Tooth ache drops.

Lee's Damask lip salve.

Lee's Corn plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Tooth powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and Sutton and M'Nickle, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

☞ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted

April .. 1812. tf

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh, and

T. C. BARKER & CO.

Cincinnati,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic;* it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

Geo. G. Presbury.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No.* 26, *Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No.* 233, *Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No.* 10, *sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No.* 178, *Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No.* 5, *Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No.* 78, *north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No.* 293, *Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No.* 85, *High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street.—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos.* 38 *and* 64, *Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis, Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown, Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 30 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. John Love.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

A Gardner and Farmer WANTED.

I WISH to engage a person well qualified to take charge of a Fruit Garden, Nursery and Orchard, in the vicinity of this place; also, a person acquainted with Farming and the management of Stock. Families, consisting of several working hands will in both cases be desirable. None need apply but such as can come well resommended for industry, honesty and sobriety.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, 9th February, 1813.

N. B. Wood Choppers also wanted